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Germany's Reply is Unsatisfactory

New York, May 5.—The greater number by far of the leading U. S. journals regard the reply of the German government to the United States note as unsatisfactory and see a break in diplomatic relations as the only solution.

New York Sun.—We cordially hope our government may find in this note the solution of our own difficulty, but as a general indication as respects the prospects of peace, it fills us with gloom. Plainly Germany is still world defiant.

New York Globe.—The reply is thus not to be accepted as a settlement of the matters in dispute between the United States and Germany. . . . No choice would thus seem open to our government but to carry out its declared intention to sever diplomatic relations.

Providence Bulletin.—It (the note) is a brutal mockery of the wounds again and again inflicted upon us. It is a series of studied insults added to a long inventory of injuries.

Louisville Times.—The unofficial text of the German note serves notice that the United States must either force England to end her blockade of food stuffs or acquiesce in a continuance of Germany's methods of submarine warfare along the lines already laid down. This means either the United States must concede or it must break with Germany.

Boston Traveler.—The note is an amazing combination of evasion, denial and fact. It is an invitation to the president to begin a new series of communications.

HUN CHANCELLOR AND KAISER DON'T WANT A RUPTURE

Berlin, April 27.—The chancellor's short visit to Berlin is believed to have been not only to talk personally to the United States ambassador, but also to take back to headquarters certain fresh material bearing on the controversy with the United States to be laid before the great war council in support of his well-known views. It is no secret that the chancellor is still, as he has always been, in favor of peace with the American republic; that he heads a powerful party which is determined to avoid a break even though it means full compliance with the Washington demands. Nor is it any secret that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continues to enjoy the unshaken confidence of his imperial majesty.

Those interested persons who are in a position to follow development closely, and who judge the situation with reasonable optimism are pinning their faith largely to the known peaceful inclinations of the kaiser and the chancellor toward the United States and in the fact that the leading responsible German statesman still holds the whip hand in the kaiser's councils. The semi-official Wolff agency publishes this significant statement:

"With much satisfaction we can state that the conferences now going on within the government, are now being conducted, to be sure, with a full consciousness of the responsibility, but without any fear regarding the issue of the war.

"The public will do well on its part to assume the same serious but dignified tone and not permit themselves to be led astray by externals into premature optimism or pessimism. The public should no more draw conclusions from the fact that, after

his long interview with the chancellor yesterday, Ambassador Gerard repaired to Karlshof, where, which he followed for hours, than from the chancellor's new journey to headquarters. Several days will pass before our answer to President Wilson is ready, and this answer, which, in any event, will be drafted only after the most mature deliberation, we will await with calm determination, read how it will."

Considerable significance is attached to the fact that the political censorship permitted the Wolff agency to circulate throughout the German empire a long dispatch from New York giving press comments on the president's address.

66TH BATTALION IS INSPECTED BY DUKE

Ottawa, April 26.—Fresh from the prairie country, looking the picture of health, with determined faces and manly bearing, some 2,200 western soldiers of the 66th and 68th battalions from Edmonton and Brandon, respectively arrived in the city today and were inspected by Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and later marched past his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught who received the royal salute standing in front of the Château Laurier.

Lieut. Col. J. W. H. McKinney, of Brandon, who was a major in the Princess Patricia's, led his battalion, while much applause greeted the fine appearance and marching of the men. Lieut. Col. T. E. Perritt was the commanding officer of the 68th battalion.

Both battalions mobilized on Parliament Hill and were there inspected by Sir Sam Hughes, who was accompanied by members of the headquarters staff. During the inspection the bands gave a regular field band concert much to the delight of the hundreds of spectators who had gathered to see the western boys. Many of the officers and men of both battalions had friends in Ottawa, and many greetings took place.

The minister of militia and Premier Borden stood with the Duke, and in addition to the aides, Major-General Gwatkin, Brigadier-General Elliott, Col. Helmer, Col. Winter, Col. McInnes and Captain Daly were present.

The 66th was 1,155 strong, while the 68th had 1,120, including all ranks.

Albertans are proud of the record of enlistment of the province. Alberta has about five per cent. of the population of Canada. Five per cent. of the authorized army of 500,000 which Canada is aiming to raise by the end of the year is 25,000. At this time, about nine months before the end of the year, Alberta has under arms 2,500 more soldiers than its share of the large army. That is a condition of which we are justly proud.

However, it must not stop there. That is not just the right way to look at the situation. Alberta must raise many thousands more before it can be satisfied that it has done its share in recruiting. It must be remembered that the percentage of our 400,000 who are of the age and in condition to join the army is much larger than in the other provinces. Our population is composed largely of young men, whereas in the maritime provinces there are very few young men.

And though it is pleasant to live in a country where the youth prevails, in considering enlistment we must remember that that makes a difference in estimating our duty to the empire.

We cannot estimate in figures our duty to the empire. The responsibility comes down to the individual in the end.

In Alberta, the Lacombe district has the very large number of recruits.

Revolt and Riots in Ireland

London, April 26.—Dublin has been the scene of serious fighting between members of the Sinn Féin society and regular troops, reinforced by loyal volunteers. The loyalists lost about a dozen men killed and some 19 injured. The casualties among the rioters have not been ascertained. Many of the disturbers were arrested.

The trouble started on Monday at noon, in the centre of Dublin, when a mob seized the St. Stephen's Green, a large park near the Royal university, the postoffice, where the telegraph and telephone wires were cut, and houses in various parts of the town.

Troops from the Curragh and Loyal volunteers were hastily summoned, and fighting between them and the mob began almost immediately.

An official communication concerning the disturbance was issued this evening. It says:

"At noon yesterday, serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Féin party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green and took possession forcibly of the post office, where they cut the telegraphic and telephonic wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephen's Green, Sackville street, and along the quays.

"In the course of the day soldiers arrived from Curragh, and the situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here three military officers, four or five soldiers, two Loyal volunteers, and two policemen have been killed, and four or five military officers and seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Féiners.

"Reports received from Cork, Limerick, and both ridings of Tipperary, show that no disturbances of any kind have occurred in these localities."

London, April 27.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major Sir John Maxwell, who, until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for the extension of the operations and the suppression of the rebellion.

The revolt, which broke out in Dublin Monday, has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the nation by the ministers in parliament today.

Premier Asquith, who yesterday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement today in the House of Commons, when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionary forces of certain parts of Dublin, and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets.

The government, the prime minister further announced, was convinced that forces now in Ireland and those proceeding there

were adequate to deal with the situation.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, strong opponents on the Home Rule question, expressed their detestation of the rising, and, as a consequence, Premier Asquith said he did not think it necessary to hold a session of the House Monday, as had been suggested by one of the members "to make clear to the world what amount of support was behind the movement."

At the rising of the House, the home secretary, Herbert Samuel, was able to announce the receipt of information that over "considerable districts" of Ireland calm prevailed, and to repeat the prime minister's promise that, consistent with the military exigencies, all the news available would be published and the necessary facilities granted to newspaper men.

Individually, the ministers express confidence that the military forces on the spot can deal successfully with the movement. On the political side, the position is much more satisfactory. Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson being in agreement that no political capital is to be made out of the troubles.

Premier Asquith's promise in behalf of the government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement, and his acceptance of full responsibility, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalist and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the government, went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland; Baron Womburn, the lord lieutenant, and other officials, alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Féin agitation. Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposal of the government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a hopeful feeling prevailed in parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to the adjournment of the house to Tuesday, after the ministers had promised that it would not interfere with the issuance of any available news.

Dublin is further from London today than Pekin is from New York, so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising, and passenger traffic has been, for the most part, suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

England, naturally, is extremely anxious about the Irish situation, but no fears are expressed that the government will not be able to suppress the rising. The casualties thus far do not exceed what might have occurred in civil riots, but more severe fighting is likely to follow before quiet is restored in Dublin.

The extent of the seditious movement is for the present a governmental secret, except that it has spread to the west and south. It was on the west coast of Ireland that the Home Rule movement's expedition consisting of a submarine and a steamer, was intended to land munitions when the steamer was captured by a patrol boat.

In the north of Ireland, so far as is known, there has been no disturbance, a direct despatch from Londonderry reporting complete order.

From Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other parts of the empire, came a flood of telegrams to Ireland, the majority expressing the action of the rebellious elements in Dublin and expressing scorn at what they have done "while brave Irish soldiers are dying at the front that their country may prosper."

Incidentally, the messages expressed the fullest confidence in Mr. Redmond and the Irish par-

liamentary party. Some of them were given out by the Nationalist leader. One from Sydney, signed "MacCarthy," reads:

"The sectional pro-German rioting disgusts home-rulers here. Take heart. Our race is with you and our gallant countrymen at the front."

From Melbourne came a message signed "O'Connell," reading:

"The Irish in Victoria view with abhorrence the futile and meaningless rebellion at Dublin, and sympathize with the National party in the cruel struggle against the criminal efforts of an insignificant minority to thwart the noble object of peace and reconciliation which was almost accomplished. Such fanatics betray gross ingratitude for the benefits Ireland has received through long agitation and the generosity of the Irish abroad as well as the valuable help rendered by the British and other democracies. Brave Irish soldiers are dying at the front that their country may prosper. Their nobility of sacrifice should shame all the wreckers of Ireland's future. The guilt of the horrible bloodshed at Dublin will be on the misguided leaders of the outbreak."

IRISH-AMERICANS RAISED \$100,000 FOR CASEMENT

New York, April 26.—That the activities of Sir Roger Casement were partly financed by Irish-Americans who contributed more than \$100,000 to the cause, was the assertion made here today by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, director of the United Irish Societies of this city, and president of the American Truth Society.

"Sir Roger," said Mr. O'Leary, collected some \$12,000 during his tour of the United States in 1914. The remainder of the money was forwarded by mail and cable to him in Berlin where he was next heard from following his disappearance from this city in September, 1914.

Mr. O'Leary and other prominent Irish-Americans here who favor Irish independence, insisted, however, that there was no connection between Sir Roger's expedition and the Dublin revolt.

"While here," Mr. O'Leary said, "Sir Roger made no secret of the uses the money he asked for was to be put. He asked from the public platform that he expected to purchase arms and ammunition for Irish volunteers."

Plans are being made for a mass meeting to be held Sunday night in one of the largest halls in the city, at which Sir Roger Casement's expedition and the Dublin revolt will be endorsed, Mr. O'Leary announced.

The meeting is being arranged by the United Irish American Societies of the city.

IRISH REBELS SURRENDER

Kingstown, Ireland, April 30, via London, May 1.—The main body of the Sinn Féin rebels in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day. There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Dublin and suburbs. It was especially severe at Ballybride, outside Dublin.

With the new system, the minute weapons surrendered this morning. One of the prisoners taken here was the Countess Markievicz.

The proclamation issued by the provisional President, Pearse, advising the surrender of all the rebels, follows:

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their full arms to lay down the arms. (Signed) 'Pearse.'"

Kaiser Wants Help to Let Go

Winnipeg, May 4. A wire has been received from the Boston News Bureau stating that a private dispatch to New York claims that a cable has come from Amsterdam reporting that the Kaiser has asked President Wilson to intercede for peace in the cause of humanity. The Boston Bureau further states that White House officials when asked as to the truth of this cable would neither confirm nor deny. There are rumors that this is the nonessential feature of the German reply to the U. S. note.

THE UNITED STATES WILL STILL WAIT

Washington, May 5.—Germany's note has postponed, if it actually has not averted, a diplomatic break with the United States.

President Wilson will make his decision after he has read the official text, which reached the state department tonight.

It was stated authoritatively after the cabinet meeting today that if the official text bore out the unofficial version transmitted in today's Berlin news dispatches, Germany's assurances undoubtedly would be accepted, and before taking another step the United States would await the fulfillment of her latest promise.

The German embassy view is that the note gives all President Wilson asked for; that it signified a return to "cruiser warfare"—the use of submarines as regular naval cruisers, intercepting commerce with visit and search, and that, inasmuch as it makes no mention of the "armed ship" question, that perplexing feature of the controversy is not involved.

A GOOD SCHEME

A new and sensible scheme of housing the work gangs on government road work has been instituted in the Lacombe District. Instead of the men now using tents as camping places the department has had built a number of caboosees, such as are used on wagons. These small houses have been fitted up as eating room, kitchen and bunk houses for the men. The saving made by this change will be very great. A tent such as is used in this work costs around sixty dollars, and only lasts the one season. The caboosee does not cost nearly this sum, and will last for several years. But another great saving is in the time of the gangs. It takes a day to pull down their tents and course of the day. There was, get their goods together for a move, and the time of the men in the ordinary road gang would amount to about thirty-five dollars, which is absolutely lost. With the new system, the minute the work is finished at a certain place the teams are hitched on to the wagons and the move is made very quickly. Time is also saved by being able to draw the camp houses right up to the works, and not as heretofore have the tents a mile to two miles from the work—and the time the men save by not having to travel to the job amounts to a big item in a season. Then the wooden houses are more comfortable in bad weather, and the men always have a dry place to eat and sleep in. Other districts should adopt this scheme as by so doing thousands of dollars of good money will be saved every year.

Settlement of Farm Areas

Need For Better Planning and a Constructive Policy in Regard to Colonization

In the agricultural areas of Canada there is a crying need for a constructive policy, to enable colonization to be carried on upon a basis which will produce greater stability and ensure permanent settlement. There is general agreement that the present methods are far from satisfactory, and that the system of land division is partly responsible for the failure. Many different reforms have been suggested, and have sufficient plausibility to be worthy of being considered. We need rural planning as well as town planning.

The need for reform has been emphasized as a result of discussion of the problems likely to arise in connection with returned soldiers. These men will want to earn a livelihood, and it has been suggested that many will prefer to turn to farming for this purpose. If that desire should exist to any great extent, do we regard ourselves as being prepared to cope with it? In the old country they are considering schemes to develop small holdings for returned soldiers. Many of them return from war not to go back to the land, it is not likely that Canada can offer better conditions than any other country. If we have the right system to make the most of the natural advantages of the country, the return of peace, there is to be a great demand for land, we not only need to have the supply to meet that demand but the right conditions to organize and distribute the supply.

This is a problem which is closely connected with town development, but it is also a problem which is connected with the return of the soldier. Many people, including those who are living in rural districts all their lives, crave the social attractions of the towns. A factor in the return of the soldier who is habituated to rural conditions to migrate to the towns will be the presence of a social life in connection with attempts to settle men who, like returning soldiers, have enjoyed the interest and excitement of town life. Such men are not likely to take kindly to living on isolated farms in districts remote from populated centres.

What is likely to be the result of the establishment of well-planned agricultural colonies on good and accessible land. They must be planned in such a way that there will not be an entire absence of facilities for social intercourse, co-operation, transportation and ready means of marketing. All these things are necessary in combination to make farming pay, and unless we can make farming pay, we cannot solve the problem of rural depression. Consideration will have to be given to the provision of the training of inexperienced men, the selection of suitable areas, and the proper planning of agricultural colonies.

In properly organized agricultural colonies, such as those which exist in Belgium and Holland, it is essential to have indoor rural industries established in the village centres, and such industries could provide employment for many men who are considered unwilling to take up agricultural work. The establishment of rural industries in Canada, under the present conditions, might very well receive encouragement, apart from the question of providing for returning soldiers, in the view of increasing the number of small villages and towns, rather than, as in the past, to provide attractions for them to congregate in large cities. The more widespread the population, the more healthy it will be, and the more it will help to solve many problems which have been created by having thinly scattered populations in the one hand and overcrowded cities on the other. The problem of providing for the return of soldiers and for the anticipated increase in immigration would seem to provide the opportunity for making an experiment in linking up the amenities and facilities of town and country, the healthy conditions of the country.

Indoor rural industries develop in individual skill. They are more congenial to many of the sons and daughters of the farm than the work and conditions of the farm. In such industries articles could be produced which would be wanted by the farmer, at the same time creating a population which would need part of the products of the farm, thus providing an interchange of markets in close proximity to each other. In Belgium and Northern France the cultivation of the soil is only made profitable by reason of the work done and the money in the hands of the peasants during the winter. In our neighbourhood alone, 25,000 people live on 20,000 acres engaged on the land in summer and in hand embroidery lace making, ironmongers, brick making, wood carving, etc., during the winter. The Canadian climate is peculiarly adapted for indoor winter work, and its proper use would make the employment of electricity for power, small village industries, can be made as profitable as large city industries.

Some of the scientific methods now being used in the United States to create the great railway system and manufacturing centres of Canada might very well be directed to the task of helping to build up a system of co-operation which would make agricultural life more attractive and add immensely to the resources of the Dominion and the utility of the returned soldier.

It has been seen in the past few years that more growth of population has not been the result of the increasing material wealth, it is only when that growth is properly directed and controlled that prosperity comes.

MURINE. Granulated Eyelids, for use in cold winds and that quickly relieves it. Murine Eye Remedy. No. 200. For the Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy. No. 200. For the Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy. No. 200. For the Eyes.

W. N. O. 1099

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

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Should Regulate Farm Industry

When the Farmer, Like a Railway is "Regulated" by The Government

The following letter appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram, under date of March 10.

Sir:—Now that the railways, manufacturing and commercial industries have been properly regulated by various federal enactments, it has occurred to one of the representatives in parliament that the hitherto unregulated industry of agriculture should receive more attention and be regulated on similar logical lines and it is understood that a bill on the following lines will be introduced in the parliament of Canada:

In Senate, March 25, 1916. The people of Canada, represented in senate and commons do enact as follows:

An act to amend agricultural law, in relation to prices and conditions of safety devices, and employment of hired men.

Section 1. The agricultural law is hereby amended by adding after section 18, nine new sections to be sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Victor of Erzerum

Grand Duke Nicholas a True Russian, and is Popular With His Soldiers

In Russia the Grand Duke Nicholas is not held as high as a strategist as he is in this country. His critics say for one thing, that he should never have gone to the aid of the Czar's army, but that he did so at a year ago, knowing that he had little ammunition, and that he had little support. They say that the Grand Duke did not know of this shortage, and they aver that the Czar's army was defeated by the Czar's army. However, that may be, as a commander in chief, the Grand Duke is preeminent in Russia. He is a stern disciplinarian and has incurred the dislike of some officers who have felt his displeasure, but the soldiers love him because they know that he is fair and because they know that he is a true Russian. He is a stern disciplinarian and has incurred the dislike of some officers who have felt his displeasure, but the soldiers love him because they know that he is fair and because they know that he is a true Russian.

Nicholas Nicholas is a Russian to the bone. That is a main reason why he is one of the two or three most popular men in Russia today, in spite of the fact that his political convictions are too conservative to please the liberal minded people. He is fair, though, because they know that he is fair to his subordinates without respect to their rank and because they know that he could not be a traitor. His particular aversion to the commercial and social life between Russia and Germany that had grown steadily stronger during the decade just past is plain to all. He is a true Russian, and his political convictions are too conservative to please the liberal minded people. He is fair, though, because they know that he is fair to his subordinates without respect to their rank and because they know that he could not be a traitor. His particular aversion to the commercial and social life between Russia and Germany that had grown steadily stronger during the decade just past is plain to all.

Experimental Farms. J. C. Eloff, head of the poultry branch of the Central Experimental Station, is planning to have flocks of poultry established at all the branch experimental farms. The first flock will be kept at the Central Farm. Fifteen of the branch farms will have flocks of poultry. The first flock will be kept at the Central Farm. Fifteen of the branch farms will have flocks of poultry. The first flock will be kept at the Central Farm. Fifteen of the branch farms will have flocks of poultry.

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Section 23. Any one who for a given commodity shall be liable. A farmer desiring to market a product shall file a schedule thereof with the agricultural department, which shall go into effect thirty days thereafter, unless suspended by the commissioner at the instance of any consumer.

No prices shall be increased, however, except upon due proof, the burden thereof shall be upon the farmer. Any farmer who increases the price of his goods and gear, in its discretion the commissioner may refuse to permit any such increase until such valuation by its engineers and accountants shall have been taken. In such valuation the farmer shall have no credit for past profits invested in new fields or improved structures, but shall be allowed only original cost plus borrowed money invested.

"Commodity" as used herein, in relation to the agricultural law, shall include articles, excepted land, gravel and manure.

Section 29. Every hired man shall work only eight hours a day, not including the sabbath, and shall not be employed for more than eight hours a period of not less than eight hours absolute rest and quiet. Every hired man shall be paid for his work on legal holidays nor on Czar's birthday.

Section 32. Every farmer shall hire one more hired man than his work requires. The only permissible exception to the foregoing sections shall be periods of stress resulting from earthquakes, Italy's comet or European invasion.

Section 33. All wagon and all plow and whiffle trees shall be provided with couplers, couplers, by contract, so that the hired man need not go between the wheels of the wagon and the heels of the horses.

All wagons shall be supplied with suitable brakes, grab irons, stirrups and platform of standard dimensions to be fixed by the commission.

Section 35. All bulls when moving on the highway or in unfenced areas shall be equipped with a bell of not less than 40 pounds weight, a steam whistle and an electric headlight at least 1,000 candle power.

Section 36. All sheds shall be built on the highway or in unfenced areas shall be equipped with a bell of not less than 40 pounds weight, a steam whistle and an electric headlight at least 1,000 candle power.

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Boosting New "Dry" Battalion

203 Receive Hearty Support of Religious Organizations

The Two Hundred and Third Battalion had its inception in the challenge of the minister of militia, who, when speaking of the many applications for chaplains, said that the minister ought to organize a fighting battalion.

The thought was presented by one of the leading ministers of the city that the resources of church organizations might be more adequately used than they have been for recruiting purposes. It was pointed out that there were many churches in the city, and it was suggested that a large number of recruits, yet there were many who were not properly affected, and it was seen that a large force might be brought to bear on the problem of recruiting, if these churches could be organized and directed.

A further suggestion was made that an effort might be made to fill up a new battalion, whose chief characteristic would be in no way be different from the others, but representing the thought of the churches. It should be a dry battalion. This was the thought of the churches. It was pointed out that there were many churches in the city, and it was suggested that a large number of recruits, yet there were many who were not properly affected, and it was seen that a large force might be brought to bear on the problem of recruiting, if these churches could be organized and directed.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THE MORE INNOCENT THE MORE LAWYERS NEEDED TO PROVE IT

Ottawa, April 29.—The good guessers are inferring a lot from the fact that Major General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in Ottawa in civilian dress and that the Hon. Robert Rogers was the cabinet minister chosen to welcome the general home. From these two outstanding facts the whole subsequent course of the government's negotiations with Sir Sam and Sir Sam's negotiations with the government is predicted.

The reception organized by the Ottawa Conservative association, which included a brass band, is like the works of a watch—has nothing to do with the case. Moreover, the brass band was non-committal, much more so than brass bands usually are. It did not play "Lo the Conquering Hero Comes," or anything partisan like that. All it breathed was "Home, Sweet Home," and Sir Sam could take his change out of that. It was plain enough that so far as his colleagues in the cabinet are concerned, Sam is on probation.

Plenty of noise Sir Sam makes about fighting all his enemies, "from highest to lowest," but his appearance in mufti at the union station—although he had plenty of time to disguise himself as a major general in his private car—is taken to mean that he approaches his trouble as a civilian, if not in a civil spirit. For the time being, he is not the Man on Horseback, and he will not ride anybody down.

Having resumed the role of prominent citizen, Sir Sam takes the ordinary precautions that a prominent citizen who is too respectable to be guilty usually takes. He engages four lawyers, four K. C.'s of the highest talents and the biggest retaining fees, keeps three at his elbow to nudge him and say, "Get thee behind me, Satan," when his temper gets the better of him, and leaves a third in New York to comb the witnesses from the United States. This is strictly within his rights, for counsel for the defence must be seized not only of what the witnesses know, but also of what they don't know, which is equally important.

There are rumors, for example, that Colonel John Wesley Allison is sick down south somewhere—suffering from brain storm, neurasthenia, yellow fever or something like that. It has been suggested that his complaint is amnesia, or loss of memory, which has become a very popular disease lately among people who want to forget their responsibilities for a shorter or longer period. Whatever is the matter with Sir Sam's soul mate, Parliament will insist that he appear before the Royal Commission, and tell how much he is unable to recollect. What is truth, said Jestling Pilate. It is that part of the evidence which the witnesses fail to remember. Consequently the more truthful Colonel John Wesley Allison is the more he is likely to forget. Meanwhile, the Public Accounts Committee would like to look the Colonel over and see how sick he really is. What's more, a very considerable section of the Conservative party, voiced by the Hon. Andrew Broder, R. B. Bennett of Calgary, and Nickel of

Kingston, keep on urging that no vindication will be complete which omits a full statement from Colonel John Wesley Allison.

Of course both sides will handle the witnesses for all the truth there is in them. The truth may get mixed in the hands of so many lawyers, but the public will not fail to notice that Sir Sam has four lawyers—four, count 'em, four—to keep things straight. Consequently the truth on his side ought to assay high. Some people argue loosely that the more difficult one's case is the more lawyers one ought to have so as to make it that much more difficult. But obviously Sir Sam takes no stock in this argument. On the contrary, the way it works out with him is that the more innocent you are the more lawyers you need to prove it, such is the denseness of the general public in distinguishing truth from error. And as one's innocence increases so must one's lawyers increase in mental calibre, professional weight, personal influence and scale of payment. When it comes to lawyers, the best is none too good for Sir Sam. His present outfit must cost him at least six hundred dollars a day. I don't know why people overpay lawyers that way, unless it's conscience. However, if the Meredith Duff Commission lasts as long as the Davidson Commission, it will put Sam back about \$220,000, which is a tidy sum of money these hard times. If the major general has to pay it out of his own pocket it will take all he got out of the Lindsay Warder, his savings as a cabinet minister, and then some. But perhaps the government, that is to say the people of Canada, will pay the bills for Major General Sam. It ought to be worth that much to have our War Lord vindicated. I don't know the precedents in Warren Hastings' case, but I believe the British government paid the defendant's costs.

The other outstanding fact is that the Honourable Bob Rogers met Major General Sam at the station and nearly shook his hand off. It happened to be Palm Sunday when these whilom enemies joined palms, not wholly one may suspect as a guarantee of good faith, but for advertising purposes. This bears out the supposition that Sam is in a desolate frame of mind and will take advice not only from his lawyers but from his colleagues in the cabinet. This carrying in public, this rainbow of peace, officially tendered by the Honourable Bob to Major General Sam, is an intimation that the cabinet is going to hang together in this matter, because, as John Hancock once said, that is a better way than hanging separately. The cabinet is going to see Sam through and when Sam is through they will probably let him out. There is plenty of glory awaiting an ex-cabinet minister, who happens to be a full blown major general, at the front. This is not quite a prophecy, but it is a pretty good guess. The popular theory is that Sir Sam ought to be called Sir Samson, that he pulls down the temple if he gets peevish, that he is honorary president of the I G O You Go Club and that if he quits all quit, while Sir Sam goes out and runs a khaki election with himself as hero. There is said to be very little danger of this happening, because an ex-cabinet minister is never much of a hero the day after he leaves office, but man nature being so constituted

that it doesn't recognize heroes when they are dismantled. As for Sir Sam's drag with the Orange order, it is said to be political rather than personal, and due to stop as soon as he ceases to be a cabinet minister.

Sir Sam is a member of the Government, but not Minister of Militia, his duties in that department having been handed over "at his own request" to Premier Borden, so that Sam can devote all his time to squaring himself before the Royal Commission. Everybody seems to agree that Sam has a man's job ahead of him. Meanwhile the Government is in possession of Major General Sam's portfolio and possession is nine points of the law.—H. F. G.

The Conservative newspapers which are praising Dr. Clark for his independent attitude in the Ottawa house of commons, have just concluded eight weeks of the most vicious misrepresentation and abuse of the Sifton government to which any government has been subjected. To be fair and sympathetic with a troubled government, according to these papers, is quite proper, if the government in question is a Conservative government; otherwise, turn on the poison, na.

The editor of the Globe seems peeved over something he claims to have read in The Guardian. He says "To the pure all things are pure," but claims he was able to twist something he found in life patent inside or elsewhere in the paper so that it meant something impure to him. What inference does he wish us to draw?

The Modern Woodmen of America wrote no less than 12,857 benefit certificates in the month of February. This is a splendid showing for a splendid society.

PECULIAR COINCIDENCE

Rebel, outbursts in Dublin, Ireland, the appearance of a fleet of German sea raiders off the east coast of England, and another Zeppelin air raid over east coast counties, all about the same time, make, if nothing more, a peculiar coincidence. It almost seems as if the trio of annoying occurrences had been designedly timed to occur simultaneously.

As for the air and sea raids, there is nothing particularly new about either of them. Both have happened before and both achieved the usual amount of success, which was nil in comparison with the effort expended. Just what object the Germans could have had in attacking Lowestoft with their raiding fleet it is difficult to imagine. The place is little more than a fishing village, containing nothing of military value that could be destroyed. The affair seems to be simply an other evidence of the idle, purposeless vagaries that have marked Hun actions both in air and by water with respect to England.

Once again the impatient and thoughtless are asking what in the world the British fleet was doing to let these sea raiders get out and across the North Sea. The fact that such questions are asked is good evidence of the ignorance of the questioners. That more such raids have not occurred is the finest possible tribute to the close watch the British fleet is keeping over the enemy. Instead of being fretful the people should be filled with rejoicing that they are so well protected.

The really serious incident is the rioting in Dublin city. From the meagre reports handed out it is evident that the situation was for a time serious. Apparently the whole city was in the hands of a disloyal mob for a time. Just how well armed and disciplined the mob was has not been disclosed. That it gained such

complete control in so short a time would indicate that there was organization and a guiding hand. It is a serious situation, and demands prompt and uncompromising action by the authorities.

While there is no reason to doubt the loyalty of John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, it is certain that there is a considerable body of disaffected Irishmen who are ready to turn traitor to the cause of Great Britain. The fact that a vessel load of arms and ammunition from Germany was caught trying to land its cargo in Ireland is proof of German intrigue and organization there. Sir Roger Casement seems to have been a leading figure in the dastardly affair and having been caught he should meet with summary punishment. So should all others who are found to have been leaders in the dirty business. These irreconcilables are not to be won over by humoring methods. They cannot be won over at all, as a matter of fact, and the only way to deal with them when they start in to harass and annoy when important business is under way is to put them where they will not have an opportunity to work their evil wills.

THE MEANING OF VERDUN

(London News and Leader)

The protracted, but unslackening struggle at Verdun provokes an insistent question. What is the meaning of Germany's infatuated and costly persistence in an endeavor now manifestly hopeless? There is only one explanation that really explains, and that is that the kaiser cannot afford to desist from the attack at Verdun. He has got the wolf by the ears, and while his strength is being drained by holding on, he has convincing reasons for not letting go. For there can for the Germans be no question of abandoning Verdun and crying honors even, they must capture the position or confess defeat. And the consequences of that confession will be felt not in their trenches or advanced bases but in Germany itself, already racked and torn by the war, among the hesitating and dissatisfied allies in the east, and among the neutrals whose goodwill Germany, despite the flagrant exhibitions of her disregard for their interests, is clearly anxious to retain. The key to the whole situation, according to every indication, is suggested by a sentence in a message published yesterday from our special correspondents at Athens. Deep disappointment at the check at Verdun, he wrote, was being felt throughout Bulgaria, whose people had been assured of an early victory. Bulgaria is not the only nation that has been assured of a German victory at Verdun, and her disillusionment is a measure of the estimates of the German prospects taking shape at Berlin and Dresden and Munich, at Bucharest and Athens and Constantinople and Vienna, to say nothing of New York and Stockholm and The Hague. The kaiser cannot grapple with the wolf for ever. It is likely enough that the outburst of Zeppelin and submarine activity is designed in part to direct attention from the debacle when he loses his hold. The device has no hope of success. Verdun has been too widely advertised for that.

TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

Edmonton, Alberta, April 27.—Officers of the Alberta Teachers' Association for the ensuing year were chosen today, as follows:

President, F. W. Colth, principal of Calgary Normal College.

First Vice-President, F. G. McNally, principal of Camrose Normal College.

Second Vice-President, J. Schofield, Edmonton.

Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Caruthers, Lacombe.

Senior Public School Section: S. J. Dymond, Edmonton, chairman; M. J. Edwards, Calgary secretary.

Junior Public School Section: Miss Martin, Calgary, chairman; Miss Tier, Calgary, secretary.

Secondary School Section: John Taylor, Edmonton, chairman; M. H. Long, Edmonton, secretary.

Calgary was selected as the next meeting place.



From Warehouse to Your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold.

The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA

As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

Style-Craft for Spring and Summer

We can show you a choice selection of patterns in

STYLE-CRAFT

Clothing Made to Measure from \$20.00

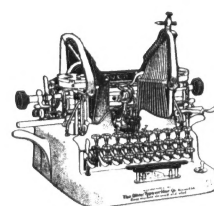
Ready to Wear from \$16.50

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN



Reasons Why

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

- 7. Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
- 8. Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderful. Fully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

"SOCK DER KAISER"

Some things I do not understand,
Vey ve can't do whole world com-
mand.
I'm frait ve loss dot Faderland,
MEINSELF und Gott.

"Die Waecht am Rhein" some
hebbles sing,
But others say "God Save der
King."
Vey do not like to hear dat ding,
MEINSELF und Gott.

I send mein sons dot "Iron
Cross."
But still my soldiers suffer loss;
I'm frait I am not more der
boss,
MEINSELF und Gott.

Dose Frenchmen cause surmise
and pain,
Dey vant dat Alsace und Lor-
raine;
I fear dey take dem back again
From ME und Gott.

Mein cousin Albert would not
choose
To let me cross dot Valley Meuse;
I don't see how he could refuse
MEINSELF und Gott.

Dose English wid dose Boers
unite,
Und Indians, too, like hell dey
fight;
I dink dot it will be "Good-night"
For ME und Gott.

Mein ships dey have all bottled
oop;
It's vot you call, I dink, a scoop;
Dey may take all dot naval troop
From ME und Gott.

Mein cousin Josef helms me none,
Dose Russians have him on the
run;
I tell vot vot, dot is no fun
For ME und Gott.

At Italy I am surprise
Dot dey could tell me such big
lies;
I dinks dey dink dey are as wise
As ME und Gott.

Dose Russians vant mein dear
Berlin;
It looks right now as dey would
win,
Und if dey do I dinks dey'll skin
MEINSELF und Gott.

Dose Japs haf taken Tsing-Tao,
Vey dot not want to let go;
Dot vos to us a heavy blow—
To ME und Gott.

Before it ends I fear, by gum,
I'll have to ask dat "Heil Sam"
To straighten out dis big pro-
gramme
For ME und Gott.

GUNNER J. E. HILL PAYS THE SUPREME PENALTY

The Toronto Daily Star of a
recent date contains the follow-
ing mention of the death of J.
E. Hill, who is well-known to a
number of people in this dis-
trict:

"Another one of Varsity's
brightest graduates has fallen on
the battlefield. He is Gunner
John E. Hill, son of Mr. and
Mrs. James Hill, Aurora, Ont.
Mr. Hill received word from Ot-
tawa yesterday that his son had
died of wounds in No. 17 Clear-
ing Station 'somewhere in Bel-
gium' on March 28th.

"Gunner Hill" was a graduate
of Political Science, and took his
B.A. last spring.

"Shortly after he enlisted with
the 14th Battery at Exhibition
Camp and went overseas in May.
The brigade took the field in
September. Before Gunner Hill
went away he took a six weeks'
course at the school of instruc-
tion for infantry, and when he
arrived in England he was noti-
fied by cable that he had gradu-
ated. Rather than leave the ar-
tillery branch for the infantry,
Gunner Hill went to France and
had been in action eight months.

"Gunner Hill has a brother,
Pte. L. J. Hill, with the 127th
York County Battalion. His
father has a farm just east of
Aurora. John L. McCullough,
K.C., 10 Bernard avenue; Jas.
McCullough, barrister, and F. S.
Shaw, of 219 Dunn avenue, are
uncles."

Mrs. Isaac Graham, of 1 a
cumbie, is an aunt of deceased.

SYNOD CENSURES

THE MORAL REFORM LEAGUE

Medicine Hat, April 27.—The
general dissatisfaction which has

prevailed among the Presbyter-
ians in Alberta with regard to
the Temperance and Moral Re-
form League since the last con-
vention in Calgary, found expres-
sion at the synod meeting here
this afternoon. A resolution was
passed deprecating the methods
recently used by the Temperance
and Moral Reform League in
framing its executive. These
methods, the resolution stated,
were "unworthy of the great
principles for which the league
stands." This resolution was
warmly supported.

DISTRICTS NOT HEARD FROM

The following School Districts
in the Lacombe Riding have as
yet failed to send in their sub-
scriptions to the Canadian Pat-
riotic Fund. This is a most un-
fortunate state of affairs, as
funds are badly needed, and the
secretaries of the districts, who
are in a measure responsible for
the collecting of the fund, should
get busy at once. Many of the
districts have come forward long
ago with their donations, as will
be seen from the list published
last week.

Following are the districts
which have not as yet contribut-
ed to the fund, together with the
secretaries:

Blindman—F. H. Miller.
Blackfalds—James Niccol.
Gull Lake—E. C. Moore.
Progressive—James Kinley.
Scott—F. P. Fleming.
Chaco—J. G. Eynden.
Brookfield—C. P. Brock.
Pleasant Hill—J. M. McGarvey.
Hopedale—S. S. Cundiff.
Stephenson—E. J. Wyatt.
Concord—H. W. Glasgow.
Birch Lake—C. D. Murray.
Farmington—C. I. Simonsen.
Jarvis Bay—W. G. Ansley.
Carritt—N. S. Nelson.
Centreview—Wilson Cox.
Ripley—R. W. Barritt.
Carroll—A. J. H. Roland.
Rocketing Bay—G. A. Wells.
Drake—P. W. Walter.
Open Valley—J. C. Palmer.
Alix—G. H. Darlow.
Lake Bend—J. D. Murdoch.
Benjamin—George Fraser.
Rutherford—E. R. Fry.
Symonds—B. Lindahl.
Mountain Grove—C. O. Cover-
dale.
Skybo—H. Hearnemus.
Ellice—Alf. Hopkins.
Eastonian—Aug. Stenvig.
Beaver Flat—Stanley Wilson.
Stanton—J. D. Waterman.
Leslie—Russell Hall.
Lisleville—Mrs. Godkin.
Busk—J. B. Erickson.
Eureka Valley—Hugh Tyrrell.
Woody Nook—Wm. Wray.
Bimley—J. W. Christian.
Medicine Valley—F. Lawton.
Andrews—Wm. Andrews.
West Branch—A. C. Bruns.
Golden Heights—W. H. Moser.
Gadsby Lake—F. McDonald.
Sunset Hill—F. Peachy.
Boyle—A. Young.
Morningside—W. H. Johnston.
Leafland—C. D. McDonald.
Oray—J. S. Olsen.
Taimi—Matt. Randola.
Washington Heights—B. D. Aus-
tin.

The secretaries of the above
districts will please send their
donations as sent in without de-
lay. The Secretary-Treasurer or
other officials of the fund in La-
combe will be pleased to give
any information requested.

SOME QUEER ANSWERS

These answers are selected from
the recent examination.

There were no Christians in
among the early Gauls. They
were mostly lawyers.

Climate is caused by the emo-
tion of the earth around the sun.

Four animals belonging to the

cat family are the father cat, the
mother cat, and the two little
kittens.

The skeleton is what is left af-
ter the insides have been taken
out and the outsides have been
taken off.

A vacuum is a large empty
space where the pope lives.

George Washington married
Martha Curtis, and in due time
became the father of his country.

The stomach is just south of
the ribs.

The alimentary canal is located
in the northern part of India.

The Government of England is
a limited mockery.

Achilles was dipped in the
River Styx to make him im-
mortal.

Gender shows whether a man is
feminine, masculine, or neuter.

The function of the stomach is
to hold up the petticoats.

Pompeii was destroyed by an
eruption of saliva from the Vati-
can.

Weapons of the Indians: B.O.,
arrow, tomahawk, and war hoop.

Typhoid fever is prevented by
fascination.

CORRESPONDENCE

BENTLEY NEWS

On Thursday afternoon last a
fire, which broke out in the Ar-
cade Hotel, spread with such ra-
pidity that the entire south side
of the business section was de-
stroyed, and all that now re-
mains of the several business
places is a heap of smouldering
rubble.

How the fire started is not
known. Immediately the alarm
was given the citizens responded
to the call, and a bucket brig-
ade was quickly formed, and a
devery effort put forth to save the
adjoining property. A heavy
wind was blowing at the time,
and as the buildings were all
frame it was not long before the
fire got beyond control, and the
workers had to stand by and
watch it burn itself out. The
losers were:

P. E. Thorp, garage; partly
insured.

H. W. Birch, blacksmith shop,
partly insured.

The Arcade livery and feed
barn; uninsured.

The Arcade Hotel; uninsured.

O'Neill & Bligh, general store;
partial insurance.

Damron & Thorp, butcher shop;
slight insurance.

Some small buildings owned by
Damron & Thorp.

B. E. Williams, proprietor of
the Arcade Hotel and stables, is
the heaviest loser, his loss run-
ning up to between five and six
thousand dollars, and he carried
no insurance.

Willing workers were in evi-
dence during the fire, and suc-
ceeded in saving a great amount
of property from the flames.

The citizens are slowly recov-
ering their minds after the dis-
astrous fire of last Thursday.
Some are arranging to build at
once, and others looking for
temporary quarters.

The weather is anything but
pleasant these days, although
Sunday was fine. Monday was
wet and rainy again, but the
grass is getting started well, and
soon everything will be as green
as ever.

The adjusters for the Insur-
ance Companies effected by the
fire have not appeared on the
scene yet, but will likely arrive
today (Monday). Three compa-
nies are involved in the adjust-
ment.

J. H. Damron is one of the
first to consider rebuilding, and
is having contractors figuring on
the work now. He will likely

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More

The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient

In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials

There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely

Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

build a first-class meat market
at once.

The H. W. Birch blacksmith
shop, and the P. E. Thorp gar-
age, will also be re-built at once.

The post office suffered little
loss, but is very unsettled yet,
as it has but temporary quar-
ters at the Alexandra Hotel. An
office was started, however, on
Monday on one of the McPherson
lots, near the drug store.

PONOKA NEWS

School re-opened on Monday
last.

Mrs. T. H. Woodley, of Calgary,
spent Easter with relatives.

Miss Neff and Miss E. Cardwell
spent their Easter-vacation in
town.

Rev. J. J. Samuel attended the
Presbyterian Synod in Medicine
Hat.

R. M. Warring, of the Merch-
ants Bank, has been moved to
Strome.

Mrs. A. Holten had a nice
brood of goslings hatched over a
week ago.

Courser—On Friday, April 21,
to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Corbett
a daughter.

A. H. Macleod has been ap-
pointed a commissioner for taking
advocates.

Our local school teachers at-
tended the teachers' convention
in Edmonton.

Chas. Caldwell has left for S.
Dakota, where he will enter a
soldiers' home.

Archie Taylor has moved into
one of the Patterson cottages in
the north end of town.

Miss Annie Lewis, of Edmon-
ton, spent a short vacation with
her parents, east of town.

John Rutledge is having a
neat veranda erected to his
residence on Chipman Avenue.

Miss Gracie Sander and Miss
Leticia W. Wilde spent their
Easter holidays in Edmonton.

Rev. G. Carlson will represent
the Presbyterian Church on the
Bluff Centre field this summer.

Mrs. Dolbos, of Lethbridge,
spent a few days with a parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Woodley.

The Oddfellows and Rebekah
lodges attended divine service at
the Methodist church last Sun-
day.

Railway Street is being treat-
ed to some much-needed improve-
ment in the way of new side
walks.

Mrs. Posey has shown the best
of taste in the painting of her

cottage on Smith avenue. It is
very neat.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Milton have
left for Edmonton, where Mr.
Milton has taken up his mili-
tary duties.

The supper given by the Ladies
Aid of the Methodist Church, on
Tuesday evening of last week,
was an entire success.

The regular meeting of the
Ponoka Branch of the Red Cross
Society was held in the Metho-
dist church on Friday evening
last.

N. V. C. Nielsen and A. L.
Christensen have left for Wini-
peg, where they join the Viking
battalion. Good luck go with
them.

W. B. Allan has purchased a
Chevrolet automobile. Mr. Al-
lan and his family will derive
great pleasure with their beauti-
ful car.

Our local hardware merchants
have installed gasoline tanks in
front of their premises on Rail-
way Street, where auto-mobles
can be supplied from the street.

Mrs. Lee Watson is being con-
gratulated by her many friends
on winning a Maxwell car
through the Edmonton Bulletin
circulation contest. She was
highest in district No. 5, her
votes numbering 6,097,700. Mrs.
Watson thanks her friends for
their assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Le-
grew arrived from Scotland
a few days ago. James is re-
ceiving the hearty congratula-
tions of his friends on bringing
back a bonnie Scotch bride with
him, the happy event taking
place in Glasgow on March 14.

WIRELESS FROM THE WEST

It is hard to tell these days
whether we are in January or
June. One day the sun is hot, the
next it snows. A third newcomer
might get scared.

J. H. Morrison is so full of the
milk of human kindness that he
has decided to go to the front as a
nursing sister.

Every person is too busy looking
after firm work these days to
make news.

Evidently the high winds had
started fire in the timber out west
from the amount of smoke in the
air. Friday and Saturday's snow
storm seems to have cooled it off
however.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand
goods

I handle Bankrupt Stock—
Clothing, Hardware, Furni-
ture, Beds, Springs and Mat-
tresses, the Famous Monarch
line of Stoves and Ranges,
Cooking Utensils, Trunks and
Valises, Galvanized and Enam-
elledware, Sewing Machines,
Guns and Ammunitions, Photo-
graphs and Records, Musi-
cal Instruments of all kinds,
and Jewellery. Real Estate
bought and sold. Get my
prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS

Surgeons state men are slightly
more subject to appendicitis than
women. Lacombe people should
know that a few doses of simple
buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., as
mixed in Adler's ka, often relieve
or prevent appendicitis. This
mixture removes such surprising
fool matter that ONE SPOON-
FUL relieves almost ANY CASE
constipation, sour stomach or gas.
The INSTANT, easy action of
Adler's ka is surprising. A Cough-
ton, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor
and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Banquet Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe,
every Thursday evening at 8
o'clock. Visiting brothers always
welcome. C. E. Reeves, N. G.,
M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the new
up to date thing in typewriters,
is now on the market. Investigate
its merits and you will buy it.



Scene from "The Unfaithful," featuring Rita Jolivet, at the Rex Theatre Saturday and Monday

EXPLOSIVES PAPERS NOT TO BE USED FOR FERTILIZERS

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES ARE PRESENTED

Chicago Herald Gives Some Particulars About the Remarkable Development of This Country Within Recent Years, and Tells How Canada is Coming Into Her Own

In connection with the opening of the Chicago Herald's industrial exhibition, in the Ashland building, corner North Clark and Randall streets, a recent edition of this paper had the following to say about the prosperity in Canada:

"When Canada closed her books for 1915 she found her farmers prospering beyond expectations, her industrial plants running overtime, her natural resources being developed, her commerce from hitherto undeveloped sources, and her railroads showing a great net earnings in their history."

"From 200,000 tons of wheat Canada sold \$800,000,000 in wheat during the year, and over 20 per cent of it was accumulated during the last six months. Her crops returned over \$400,000,000 and her industries over \$600,000,000. Her exports to the United States in one year increased \$100,000,000, and her imports decreased \$150,000,000."

"These astounding figures in themselves demonstrate to what an extent Canada is coming into her own. Canada has built on firm foundations. Her bank deposits during 1915 increased over \$80,000,000."

"The fact that the industrial growth has proved to be, the Dominion did not neglect her rich farm territories, knowing that upon their development depends her growth. No country wrote a brighter page of history in agriculture in 1915 than Canada. The extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which the American continent may never again witness, partly responsible for her success. She was called upon to supply foodstuffs for Great Britain, her soldiers and her soldiers at the front, and the necessity brought corresponding results. She has a new and fertile soil, and the weather conditions of the year were ideal. Her government policy of encouraging the raising of choice grain was never more effective."

"This combination gave the Dominion farmer a consummation of his dreams. Two in one year nearly a billion bushels of grain were produced, and of this, 336,238,000 were in wheat. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba gave 304,200,000 bushels, the remaining 32,038,000 bushels coming from British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. The farms of Alberta averaged 36.16 bushels per acre, those of Saskatchewan 28.75 and those of Manitoba 28.50."

"This great harvest brought wealth to the prairie provinces and brought it with a rush. Up to November 21 the Canadian wheat market was valued at \$1,000,000,000 for its consignment of wheat."

"Canada's present prosperity, however, does not depend upon wheat. She is working overtime in her factories and mines. At the time of the outbreak of the war she had 100,000 men in the army, and 200,000 in the navy. Canada, today, according to D. A. Thomas, envoy of the British mission in Ottawa, has 100,000 men in the army, and 200,000 in the navy, engaged in the making of war supplies."

"Mr. Wilkinson, the architect, had been invited down to supply the plans for the display of Clark's new house to some guests."

"Here is the 'elevation,' explained the architect, as he laid the plans on the library table for the inspection of the visitors. He pointed to the side window and the circular gallery. This is the east elevation, showing the tower."

"After various comments had been made by the guests, little Arthur, aged seven, who was unconsciously interested in the new house, cried:

"And where are the two mortgages father said he was going to put on?"

The Price For Poppy Heads
In view of the situation in this country to restrict the sale of land, it may be noted that, according to the value of the poppy heads, the white variety of the opium poppy is still grown in several parts of England, notably Lincolnshire. The crop is always a precarious one, but there is a steady market for the poppy heads. Belgium uses to supply a proportion of the heads used in this country, but not sufficient for the loss of her crop to cause serious shortage. The price paid for poppy heads is 12s to 15s per 1,000 for large size, and 8s to 10s for medium.

Live Stock Values
The census and average value, in places the average value of live stock in Ontario, at \$125; milk cows, \$41; other cattle, \$44; sheep, \$18, and swine, 10.
Approximately the total value of farm animals in this province for 1915, 1916, compared with 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 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2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 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Items of Interest Locally

"The Man and His Mate," at the Rex, Thursday night May 11. Don't miss this one.

Mrs. W. N. Morrison has returned home after spending several months in California.

The thrilling war drama, "The White Feather," coming to the Comet Theatre, Lacombe, soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are spending a week or so with Mrs. Martin's parents at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. Poole and daughter, Eleanor, of Wetaskiwin, have been visiting in Lacombe during the past week.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

L. Peterka is offering men's and boys' boots, shoes, gloves, etc., at very low prices for the next month. Sale commences April 29. Don't fail to take advantage of this big money-saving opportunity.

A half-breed named Thompson was arrested by the Red Deer police on Sunday on an indictment laid by an Indian at Lacombe, charging him with stealing two horses. The case is being tried at Red Deer.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. Watkins on Tuesday evening, the 9th, from eight to ten.

Corps. Birtman and Hutchinson, of the local platoon of the 151st, left for Edmonton on Monday to take a course of training at the military instruction school.

Blackfalds, as in former years, has decided to hold a Victoria Day celebration on Wednesday, May 24th. The sports will consist of baseball and football matches, foot and horse races, and other minor contests. The local baseball club will hold a grand ball in the evening. A bigger and better time than ever this year.

John Wallace Marshall, of Universal City, California, one of the leading scenario writers of that State, and very prominent among the leading artists of the screen, is in Lacombe looking up a location. He is taking a well earned holiday from the strenuous movie work, and if successful in getting congenial employment will move his family here.

The local platoon of the 151st Battalion (Lacombe's Own) received orders last week to proceed to Wetaskiwin, where they will go into training for a few weeks prior to going into camp at Source. We are all sorry to see the boys go, they were a most orderly lot of young men, and have many friends here. It was found necessary to remove them on account of the recruiting of another battalion in the

TEA BISCUITS

Use flour made from good reliable No. 1 Hard—use milk (it makes them whiter than water), good shortening and **EGG-O** Baking Powder. Be sure the oven is very hot.

Success? Well rather! Puffy, fluffy, flakey and white; the kind that melt in your mouth. (The only trouble is to make enough of them, the "folks" eat so many.)

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district—the 187th. The platoon is composed almost exclusively of young men whose homes are in or near Lacombe, and at a credit to the district.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association annual auction sale of bulls at Lacombe on the last day of May, commencing at 9:30 p.m., will be the largest ever held by the Association. There are over one hundred entries. The largest sale in the past was 75 entries. The Association have now sold 3,272 bulls for an average price of \$125.90. S. W. Pasley will again act as auctioneer, and transportation will be provided for bulls to purchaser's nearest railway station for a nominal charge. Reduced pas-

senger rates will be in force from Alberta points, Calgary and north. Catalogues of entries may be obtained from F. L. Richardson, Secretary, Calgary.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$1.00 donated by St. Cyprian's Guild.

The Red Cross acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$2.00 proceeds of the dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kent, on Thursday evening. They also wish to thank the musicians of the evening. The secretary of the Society for the week the sum of \$175.00. An acknowledgement of the sale

sent on April 18th has been received from the Calgary society.

OBITUARY

After an illness of but four days, James Allen, the two-year-old twin son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Elliott, died at their home, in Lacombe, at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, from an acute attack of spinal meningitis and congestion of the lungs.

Everything possible was done to restore the little fellow, but death had the right of way, and his spirit returned to its Maker. It was decided to make burial in the Clive cemetery, and the body was brought to the home of his uncle, Mr. A. P. Rainforth, of Pleasant Valley on Sat-

urday morning.

Many relatives and sympathizing friends gathered at the home of Mr. Rainforth Sunday afternoon at one o'clock where an Easter song service was conducted and a very fitting and appropriate address delivered by Rev. Mr. Bradley, of Clive. At the conclusion of the address "Forever With the Lord" was very impressively sung by Mr. A. C. Johnstone, after which the remains were taken in procession to the Clive cemetery for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have the deepest sympathy of the whole community in this, their hour of trial.

"THE UNAFRAID"

There is another treat in store for the many patrons of the Rex Theatre. Saturday and Monday evenings when Rita Jolivet makes her screen debut in "The Unafraid," one of the most romantic and absorbing photo-dramas ever presented. The situations are as unusual as the setting in which most of the events take place—the castles and the hills of Montenegro.

Miss Jolivet will be assisted by that clever entertainer, House Peters, always a favorite with Lacombe audiences. He assisted Blanche Sweet, as Lieut. Burton, in "The Warriors of Virginia."

His acting is captivating.

The cast is an exceptionally strong one, but space forbids our giving it in full.

Don't miss seeing this one at the Rex. Saturday or Monday evening.

MARRIED

RITZ RANDALL. At the home of Mrs. Ritz, Lacombe, on April 29th, by the Rev. M. White, M.A., Norris G. Ritz, to Miss Adah A. Randall, both of Lacombe.